ss (3) But they who living in a village practise (a life
of) sacrifices, works of public utility, and alms, they go to the
smoke, from smoke to night, from night to the dark half
of the moon, from the dark half of the moon to the six months
when the sun goes to the south. But they do not reach the
year.
" (4) From the months they go to the world of the
fathers, from the world of the fathers to the ether, from the
ether to the moon. That is Soma, the king. Here they art
loved (eaten) by the Devas, yes the Devas love (eat) them.
" (5) Having dwelt there, till their (good) works are
consumed, they return again that way as they came, to the
ether, from the ether to the air. Then the sacrificer having
become air, becomes smoke, having become smoke, he becomes
mist;
" (6) Having become mist, he becomes a cloud
having become a cloud, he rains down. Then he is born as
rice and corn, herbs and trees, sesamum and beans. From
thence the escape is beset with most difficulties. For whoever
the persons may be that eat the food, and beget offspring he
henceforth becomes like unto them.
" (7) Those whose conduct has been good,

will quickly
attain some good birth, the birth of a
Brahmana or a Kshatriya
or a Vaisya. Bat those whose conduct has
been evil, will
quickly attain an evil birth, the birth of a
dog, or a hog, or
a Chandala.
€t (8) On neither of these two ways those
small creatures
(flies, worms, etc.) are continually
returning of whom it may be
said; Live and die. Theirs is a third place.
Therefore
that world never becomes full. H^nce let
a man take care
to himself. And thus it is said in the
following sloka :—
" (9) A man who steals gold, who drinks
spirits, who
dishonours his Guru's bed, who kills a
Brahman, these four
fall, and as a fifth he who associates with
them.
" (10) But he who thus knows the five fires
is not defiled